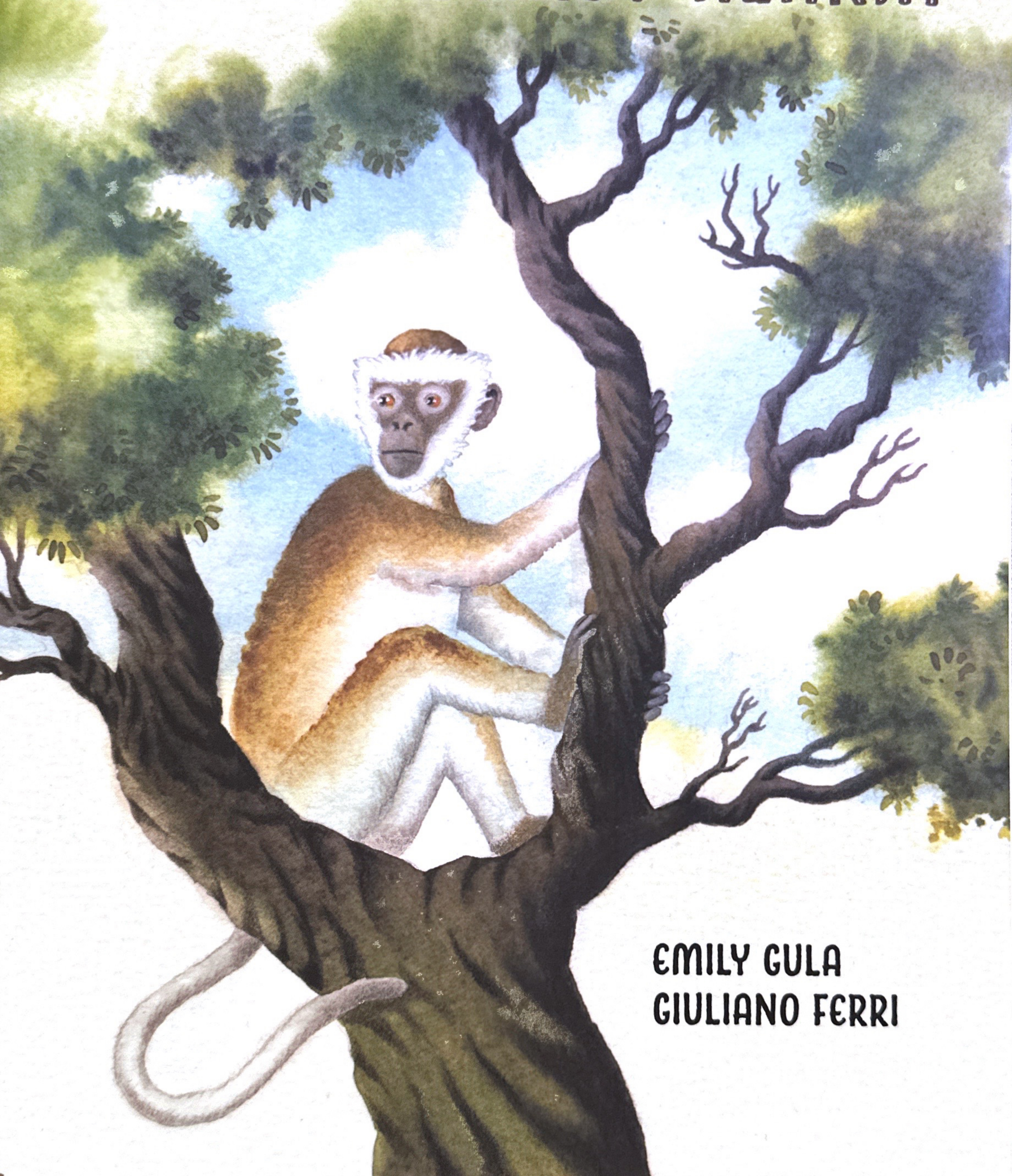


VERVET MONKEY ALARM



EMILY GULA
GIULIANO FERRI

VERVET MONKEY ALARM



**EMILY GULA
GIULIANO FERRI**



I have lots to do.

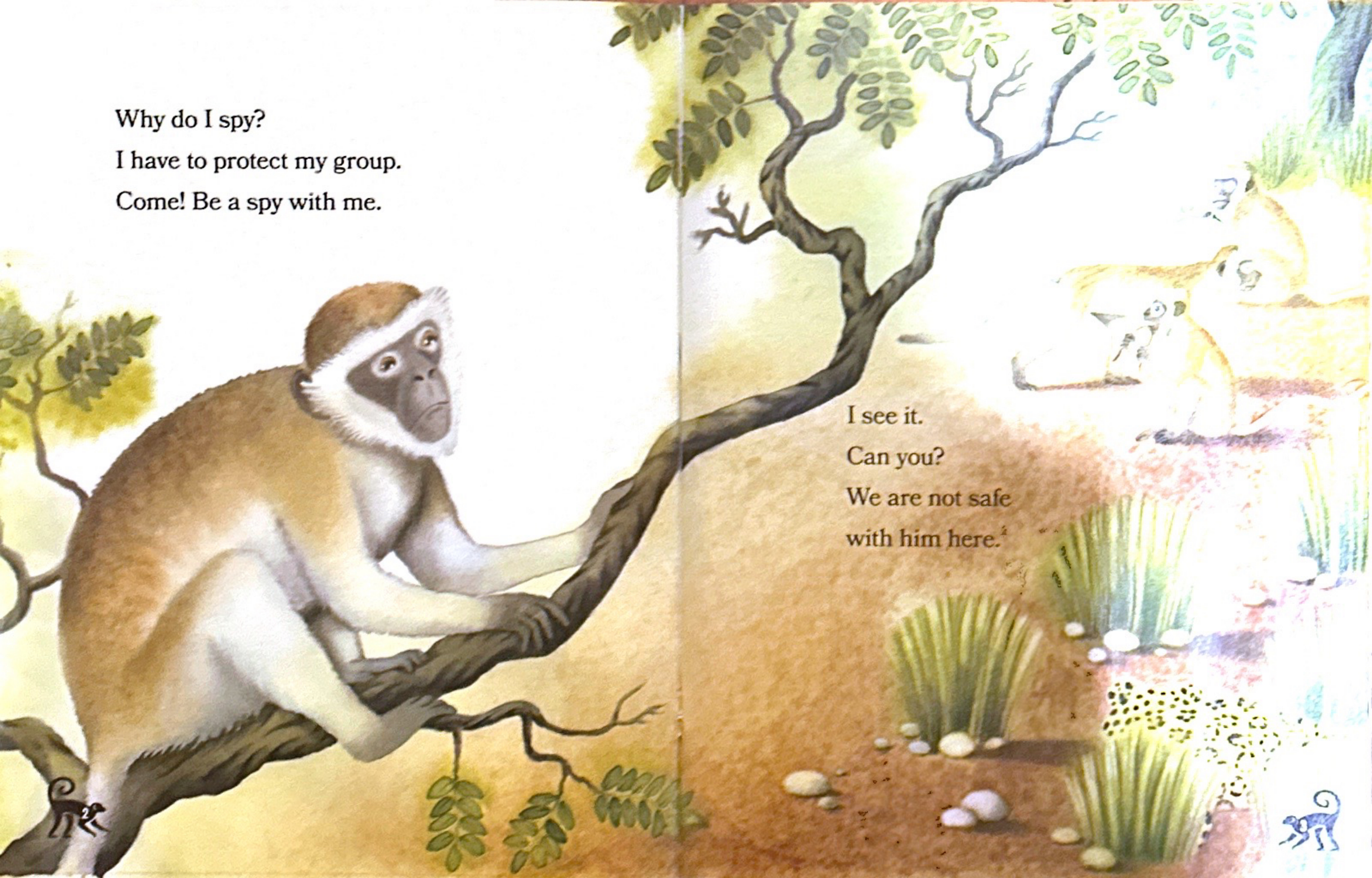
I hang. I nap. I eat. I play.

I spy.

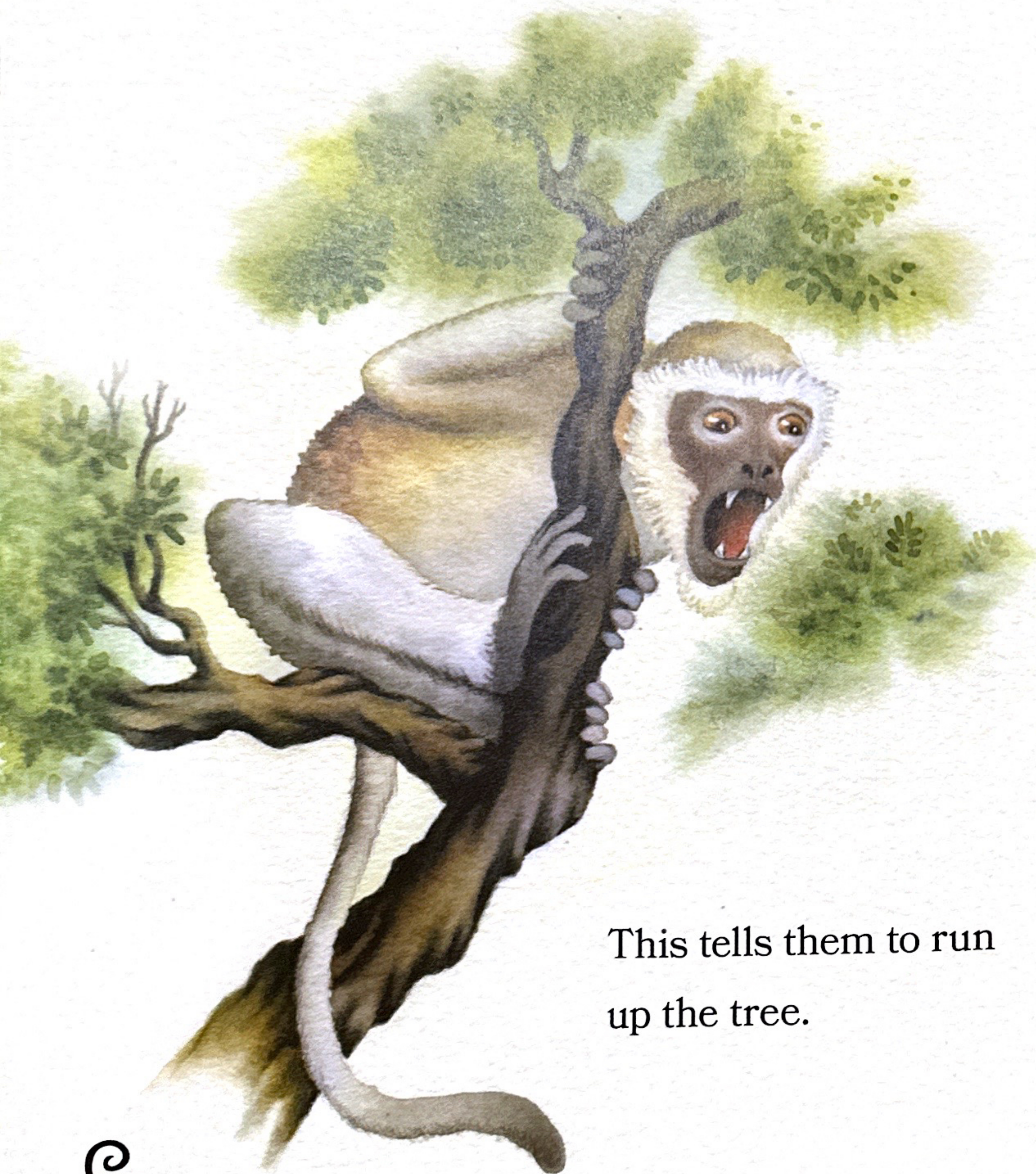


Why do I spy?
I have to protect my group.
Come! Be a spy with me.

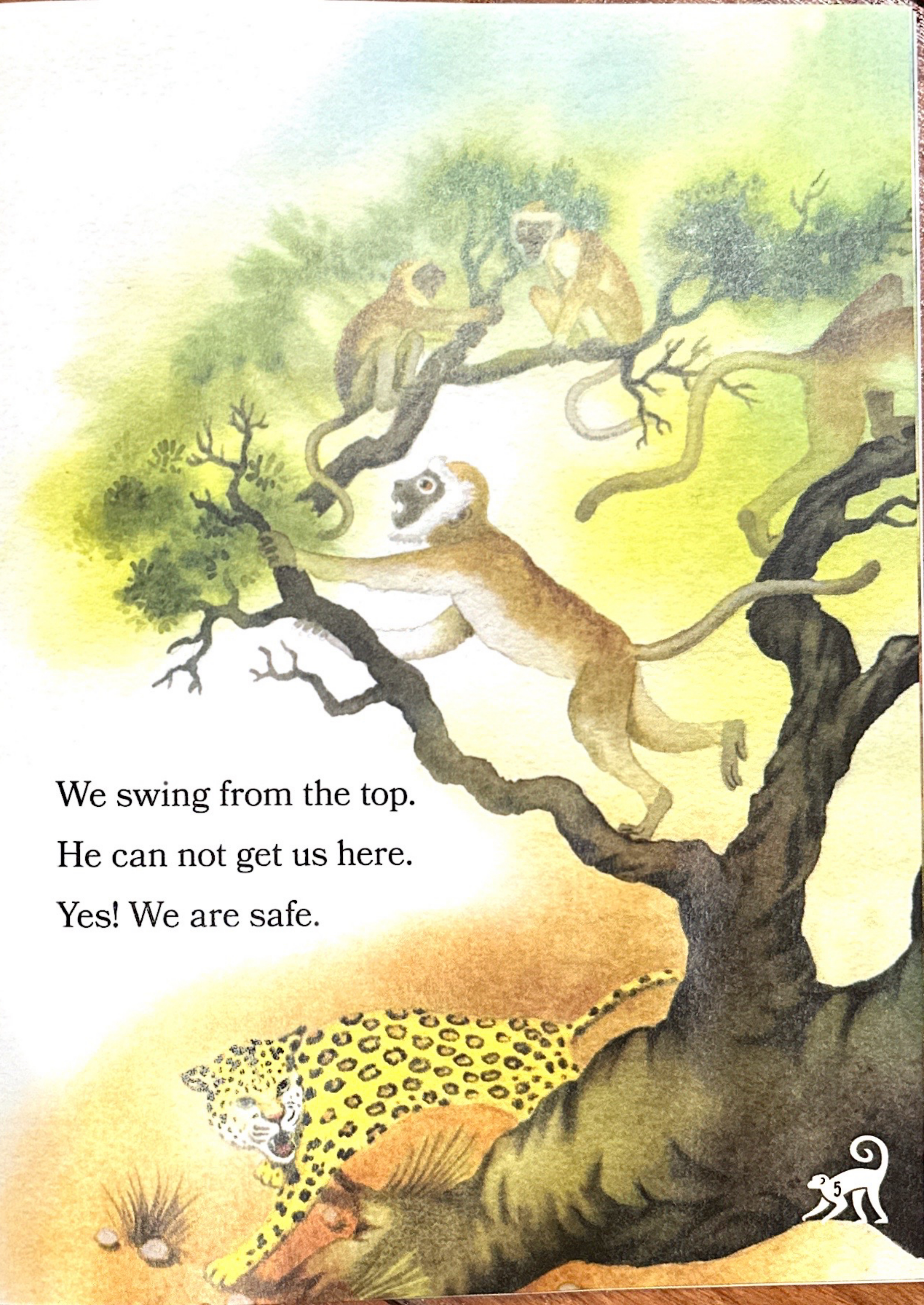
I see it.
Can you?
We are not safe
with him here.



I yell, "RUFF, RUFF!"



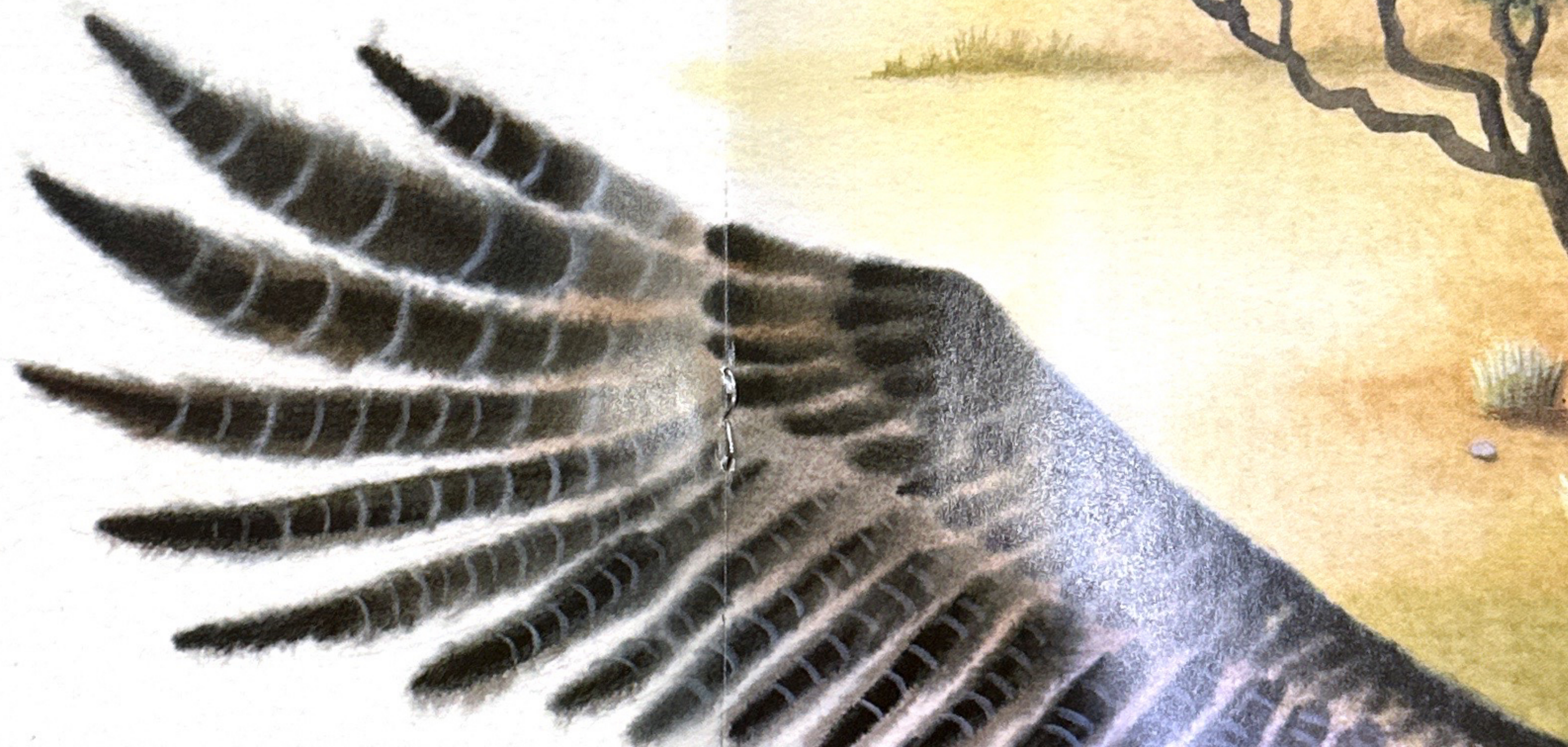
This tells them to run
up the tree.



We swing from the top.
He can not get us here.
Yes! We are safe.



Oh no.
I see it.
Can you?
We are not safe
with her here.

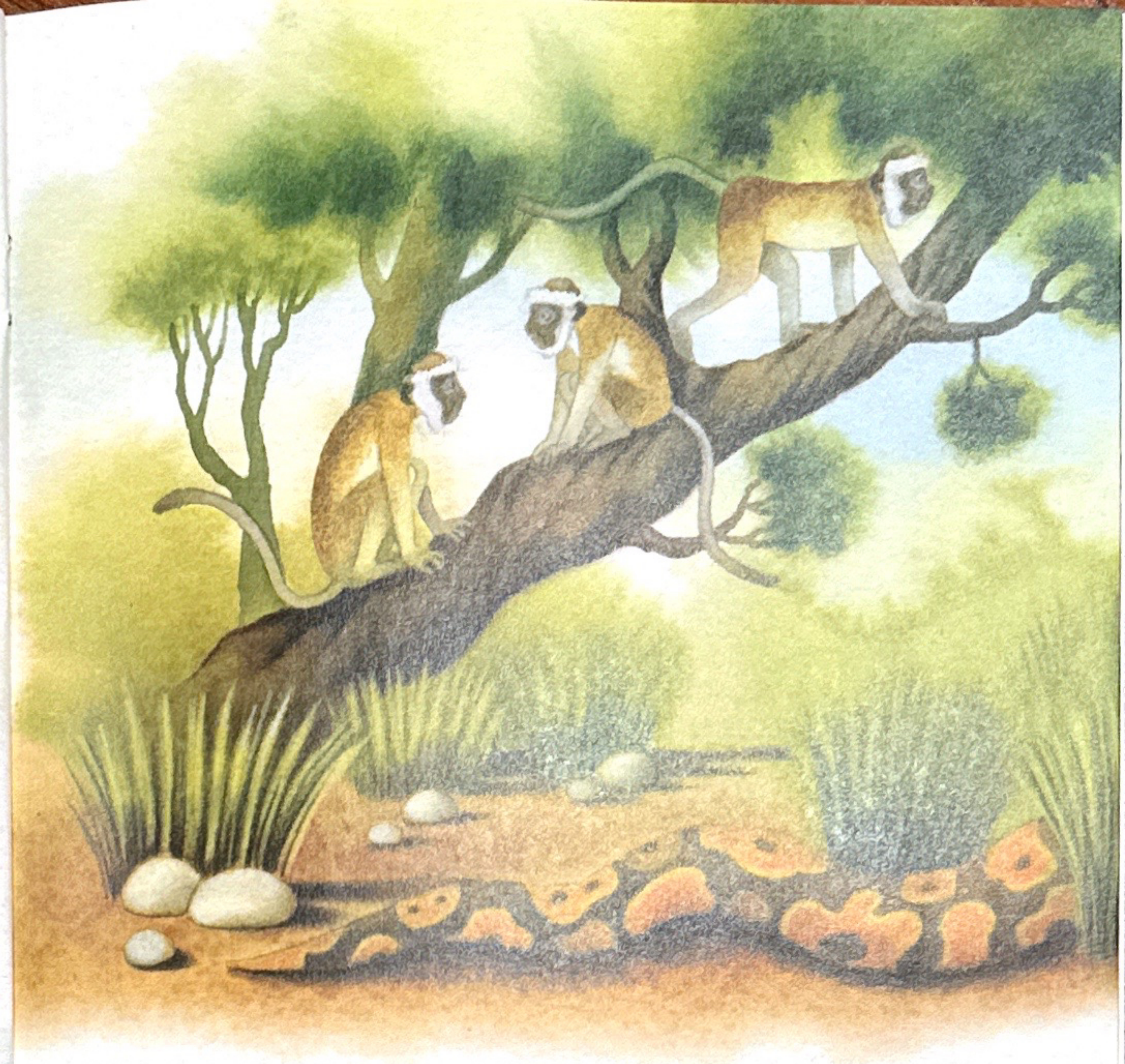
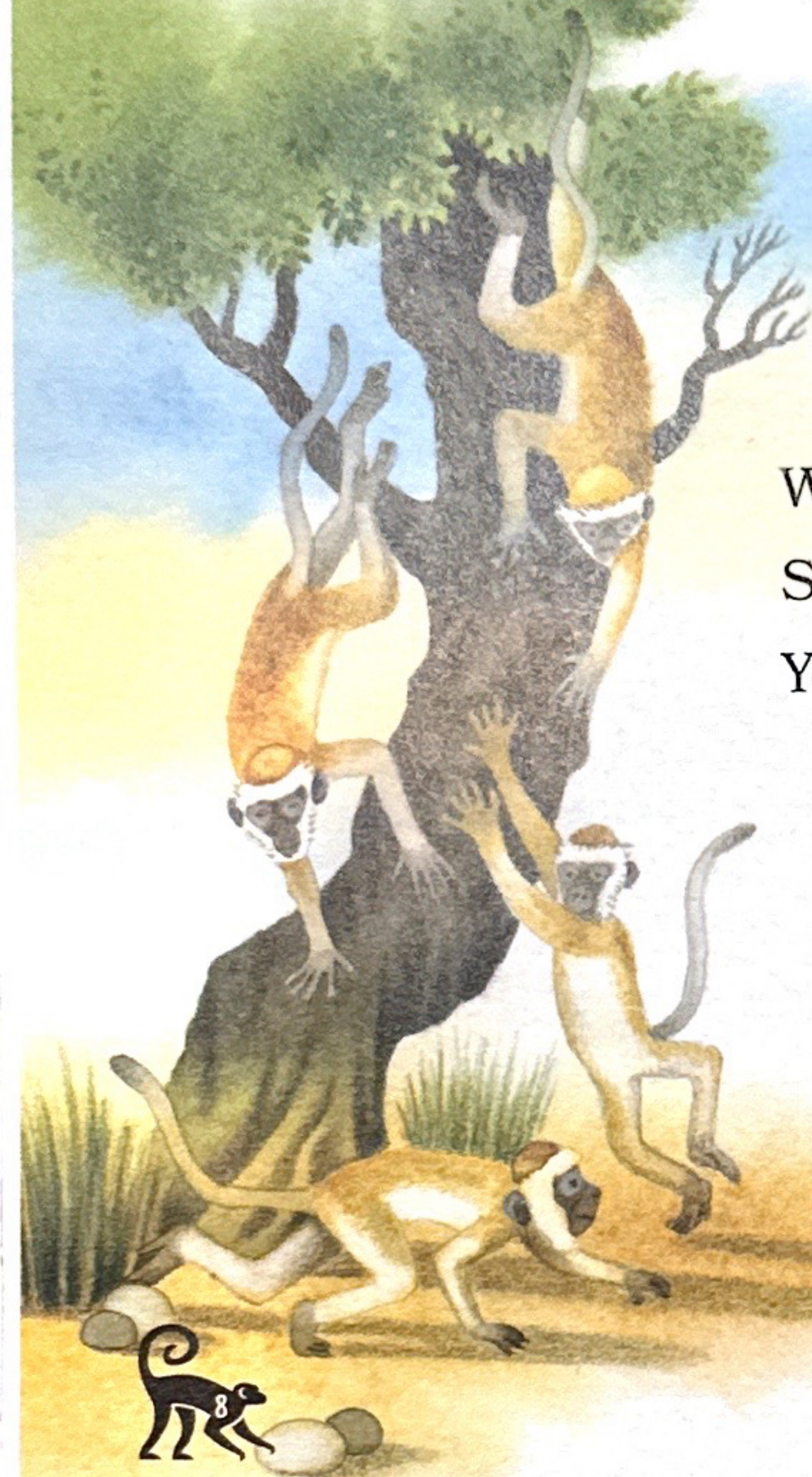


I yell, "*ROP, ROP!*"

This tells them
to dash down.



We sink into the shrub.
She can not get us here.
Yes! We are safe.



Oh no.

I see it.

Can you?

We are not safe
with him here.



I yell,
"CHAT, CHAT!"

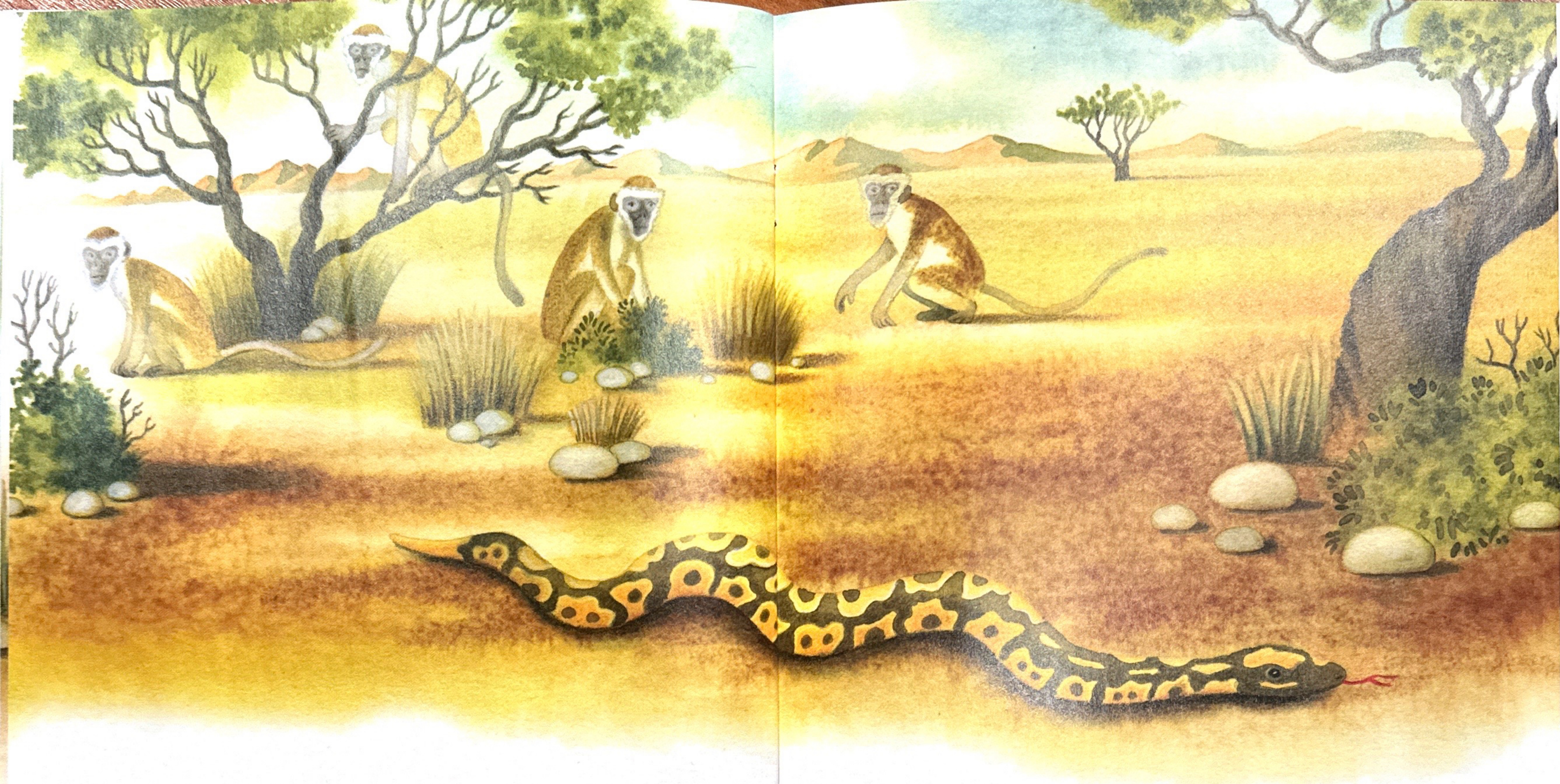


This tells them
to stand up.



We form a ring.
There is a gang of us.
There is one of him.





It does not take long.
He is gone.



“Ssss,” says he.
“Too many monkeys for me.”



ABOUT THE ANIMALS

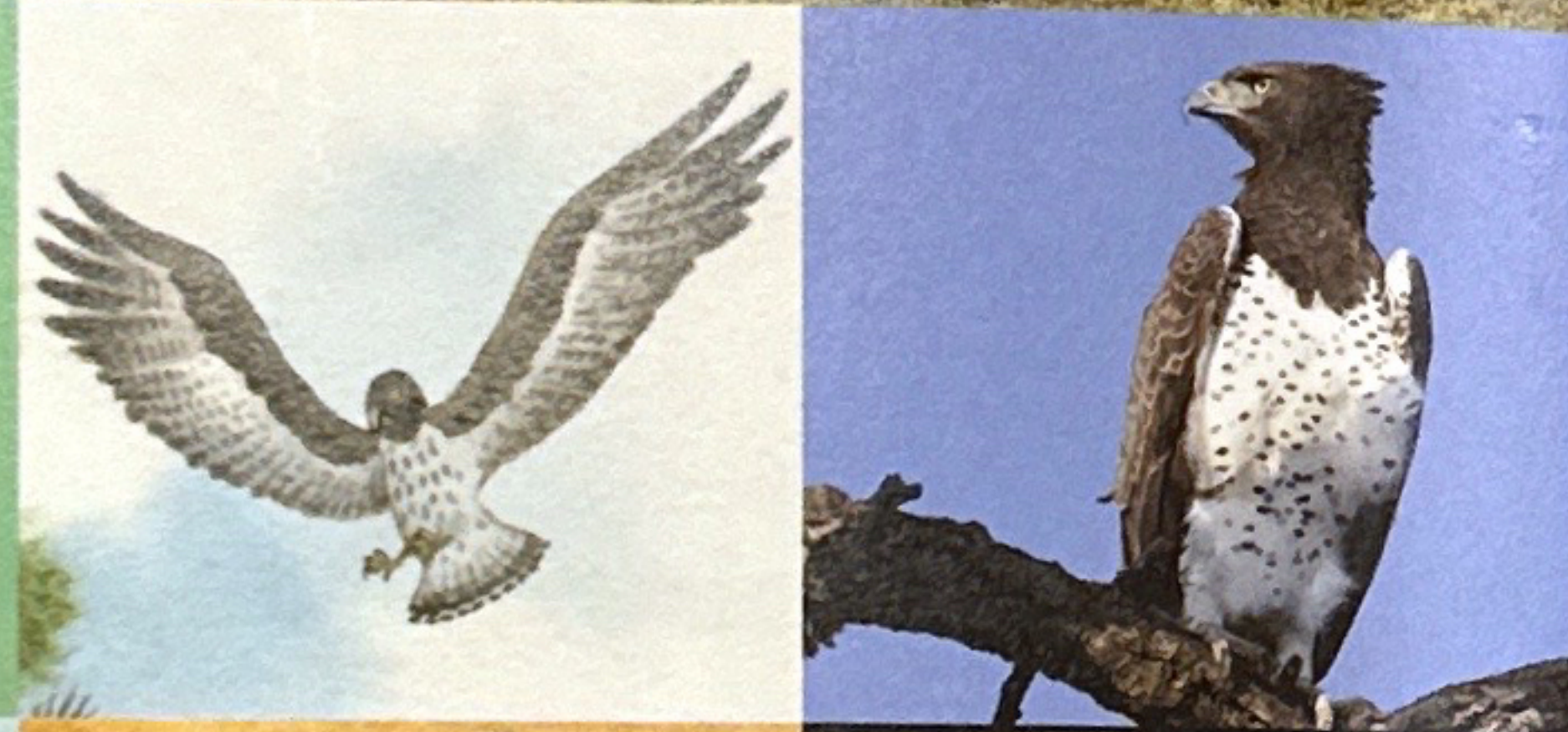
vervet monkey



leopard



eagle



python



MORE

More than 30 years ago, scientists spent 14 months observing vervet monkeys in Kenya. They noted how the vervets made different sounds when a predator, such as a leopard or snake, approached. When other members of the monkey troop heard the call, they moved away from the predator. The scientists noticed this movement. They wondered if the monkeys were responding to the call or if they also saw the predator.

To learn more, the scientists planned an experiment. First, they recorded monkey calls when a predator came close to the troop. Later, when the scientists knew there was no predator nearby, they used a hidden speaker to play a call. Through repeated observation, the scientists found that the monkeys moved to different spots based on the call.

Scientists discover more with each new study. They learn how animals communicate and survive.

